

**ĐỀ THI TỔNG HỢP THÁNG 10**

**I. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.**

- Câu 1. A. sugar                      B. cassette                      C. fashion                      D. passion  
Câu 2. A. affidavit                      B. applicant                      C. ages                      D. major  
Câu 3. A. distribute                      B. tribe                      C. triangel                      D. trial

**II. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.**

- Câu 1. A. quality                      B. satisfy                      C. sequential                      D. reference  
Câu 2. A. neutralize                      B. establish                      C. regional                      D. maximum  
Câu 3. A. Aborigine                      B. appearance                      C. emergency                      D. contribute

**III. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

**Câu 1:** Question 1: Contact lenses \_ of acrylic are more transparent and less fragile than lenses made of glass.

- A Making                      B: Made  
C: Are made                      D: Which made

**Câu 2:** Question 2: \_\_\_\_\_ more than 2000 minerals are known, nearly all rocks are formed from seven mineral groups. '

- A Although                      B: However  
C: Despite                      D: Since

**Câu 3:** Question 3: The behavior of many volcanoes \_\_\_\_\_ very difficult to predict, especially the more explosive types. '

- A Are                      B: Is  
C: That                      D: Being

**Câu 4:** Question 4: Albert Einstein"s contributions to scientific theory were \_\_ those of Galileo and Newton.

- A Important than                      B: More important  
C: The most important                      D: As important as

**Câu 5:** Question 5: - Shall we go fishing tomorrow? + \_\_\_\_\_ '

- A Sorry, I was too busy.                      B: Yes, he will.  
C: That would be fun.                      D: It doesn"t matter.

**Câu 6:** Question 6 Ansel Adams was a landscape photographer \_\_\_\_\_ photographs of the western United state show nature on a grand scale. '

- A Whose                      B: Of his  
C: Of whom                      D: His

**Câu 7:** Question 7 Artificial satellites provide data on atmospheric temperatures, solar radiation, and \_\_\_\_\_ the earth"s surface. '

- A Reflect                      B: Reflecting  
C: The reflection of                      D: Can reflect

**Câu 8:** Question 8 I don"t \_\_\_\_\_ locking the door. '

- A Remember                      B: Forget  
C: Remind                      D: Accept

**Câu 9:** Question 9: Let's go for a long walk, \_\_\_\_\_ we? '

A Will

B: Do

C: Shall

D: Must

**Câu 10:** Question 10: A good friend will \_\_\_\_\_ you when you're having problems. '

A Stand by

B: Stand out for

C: Stand against

D: Stand in

**Câu 11:** Question 11: My sister is an expert on wildlife and its \_\_\_\_\_. '

A Conserve

B: Preserve

C: Reservation

D: Conservation

**Câu 12:** Question 12: A \_\_\_\_\_ ship was moored at the quay. '

A White beautiful sailing

B: White sailing beautiful

C: Beautiful white sailing

D: Beautiful sailing white

**Câu 13:** Question 13: Had the councilors been re-elected, your proposal \_\_\_\_\_ accepted now. '

A Will be

B: Would be

C: Would have

D: Would have been

**Câu 14:** Question 14: By the time you receive this letter, I \_\_\_\_\_ for Japan. '

A Will leave

B: Had left

C: Would have left

D: Will have left

**Câu 15:** Question 15: I wonder who rank all the milk yesterday. It \_ Jane because she was out all day. '

A Can't have been

B: Mustn't have been

C: Could have been

D: Mightn't be

**IV. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions**

**Câu 1:** Question 1: the shop assistant was totally bewildered by the customer's behavior. '

A Upset

B: Puzzled

C: Disgusted

D: Angry

**Câu 2:** Question 2: Local charity organizations benefited the fire victims. '

A Claimed

B: Helped

C: Donated

D: Sponsored

**Câu 3:** Question 3: She's very good at taking care of the others. '

A imitating

B: seeing

C: looking after

D: improving

**V. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following questions from**

**Câu 1:** Question 1: Due to the bad weather condition, the plane won't leave until 5:p.m '

A Take off

B: Land

C: Ascend

D: Rise

**Câu 2:** Question 2: Jane had decided to settle permanently in France. '

A Regularly

B: Temporarily

C: Constantly

D: Sustainably

**VI. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks**

Transport plays an important role in our daily lives and in the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of life in our city. Moreover, the individual (2) \_\_\_\_\_ we make when we choose how to reach our destination can have a(n) (3) \_\_\_\_\_ on other people – longer traffic queues, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ air quality, greater numbers of



accidents and health problems. Providing more transport options/ choices will create a transport system that is safe, efficient, clean and fair. Increasing (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of the car has led to greater (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of the impact it has and the real costs to us – for the economy and for the environment. We want our city to become a successful, cosmopolitan city (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the sea, where people can enjoy a high quality of life in a pleasant environment. To achieve this we need to make sure everyone has (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to the services and facilities they need, through a choice of as many different (9) \_\_\_\_\_ of transport as possible. We therefore welcome the Government's White Paper on Integrated Transport published earlier this year and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ their version of "A new deal for transport: Better for Everyone".

- |         |                  |              |              |              |
|---------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Câu 1.  | A. quantity      | B. equality  | C. quality   | D. equation  |
| Câu 2.  | A. announcements | B. positions | C. decisions | D. locations |
| Câu 3.  | A. force         | B. crash     | C. problem   | D. impact    |
| Câu 4.  | A. better        | B. open      | C. difficult | D. worsening |
| Câu 5.  | A. motion        | B. use       | C. sale      | D. method    |
| Câu 6.  | A. awareness     | B. interest  | C. campaign  | D. transfer  |
| Câu 7.  | A. by            | B. in        | C. backwards | D. from      |
| Câu 8.  | A. opening       | B. contact   | C. access    | D. touch     |
| Câu 9.  | A. options       | B. means     | C. schedules | D. ways      |
| Câu 10. | A. dream         | B. spoil     | C. share     | D. ask       |

**VII. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the sentence which is closest in meaning to the given one.**

**Câu 1:** Question 1: When the unemployment rate is high, the crime rate is usually also high. '

- A The unemployment rate and the crime rate are both higher.  
 B: The higher the unemployment rate is, the higher the crime rate is.  
 C: The unemployment rate is as high as the crime rate.  
 D: The high rate of unemployment depends on the high rate of crime.

**Câu 2:** Question 2: "You're always making terrible mistakes", said the teacher. '

- A The teacher asked his students why they always made terrible mistakes.  
 B: The teacher realized that his students always made terrible mistakes.  
 C: The teacher complained about his student making terrible mistakes  
 D: The teacher made his students not always make terrible mistakes

**Câu 3:** Question 3: "I'm sorry, I was rude to you yesterday." I said to Tom. '

- A I apologize of being rude to you yesterday  
 B: I apologized to Tom for having been rude to him the day before  
 C: I apologized for my rude to you yesterday.  
 D: I apologized Tom to be so rude the day before.

**Câu 4:** Question 4: You are in this mess right now because you didn't listen to me in the first place. '

- A If you listened to my advice in the first place, you wouldn't be in this mess right now.  
 B: If you had listened to my advice in the first place, you wouldn't be in this mess right now.  
 C: If you listen to my advice in the first place, you will not be in this mess right now.  
 D: If you had listened to my advice in the first place, you wouldn't have been in this mess right now.

**Câu 5:** Question 5: / feel / like / go out / this evening / ? / '

- A Are you feel like going out this evening?      B: Do you feel like going out this evening?  
 C: Do you feel like to go out this evening?      D: Do you feel to like going out this evening?

**Câu 6:** Question 6: / I / look forward / start / work / you. '

- A I look forward to starting to work for you.      B: I look forward to start to work for you.  
 C: I'm looking forward to start working for you.      D: I look forward to start working to you.

**VIII. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the Question:s**

### **Stellar Astronomy**

Stellar Astronomy Many parameters are used to describe a star. One of them is its temperature, which can be determined by simple observation; the color of a star and its temperature are related. Once the color of a star is identified, its temperature can be calculated through the use of scientific principles such as Wien's Law.

There are different types of stars in the universe. For our purposes, we can classify them into two categories: variable and binary. Variable stars are those which show some degree of variability in their luminosity and magnitude. Luminosity refers to the amount of energy radiated by a star, while magnitude refers to its brightness.

At time the degree of variability may be high, requiring a telescope with an equally high light-gathering power. This can be achieved by using a lens of large diameter, such as that of a reflecting telescope. Binary stars are those found in pairs that revolve around a common center.

The closest star to the sun, Proxima Centauri, is a binary star. To observe a binary star, the resolving power of a telescope – its ability to distinguish between two close objects having a small angular separation – must be very high. Stellar astronomy is possible for a everyone, well beyond mere looking at the sky with the naked eye in order to identify constellations. With two basic of telescopes and rudimentary knowledge, much exploration can be achieved.

**Câu 1:** Question 1: What is the topic of the passage? '

- A** Types of stars and how to observe them. **B:** The differences between binary and variable stars  
**C:** Types of telescopes **D:** The color and temperature of stars

**Câu 2:** Question 2: The temperature of a star can be determined by its '

- A** Size **B:** Color  
**C:** Movement **D:** Luminosity

**Câu 3:** Question 3: Which of the following is true of variable stars? '

- A** They vary in brightness **B:** They rotate around each other.  
**C:** They vary in color. **D:** The size of the telescope must vary in order to observe them.

**Câu 4:** Question 4: Why does the author write that “stellar astronomy is possible for everyone”? '

- A** To emphasize that it is easy to become an astronomer **B:** To encourage people to try observing stars  
**C:** To show that most people know a lot about stars **D:** To explain why astronomy is popular

**Câu 5:** Question 5: Why does a telescope need to have a high-gathering ability? '

- A** To view stars which do not give off very much light **B:** To view stars with a high variability  
**C:** To support a lens of large diameter **D:** All of the above

**Câu 6:** Question 6: The word “parameters” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to '

- A** Measurements **B:** Laws  
**C:** Categories **D:** Numbers

**Câu 7:** Question 7: The word “rudimentary” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to '

- A** Advanced **B:** Formal  
**C:** Basic **D:** Important

**Câu 8:** Question 8: The word “radiated” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to '

- A** Received **B:** Sent out  
**C:** Burnt **D:** Controlled